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'UNEN' DENOUNCES BEIJING'S GREAT-HAN CHAUVINISM

OW160757 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0520 GMT 7 Jun 80

["Text" of article by Prof B. Shirendeb: "Preachers of Great-Han Chauvinism," published in 7 June UNEN]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jun (MONTSAME)--Contemporary militant, imperialist and reactionary forces of all kinds, inspired by expansionist ideas of world supremacy, have in recent years unrestrainedly increased their military potential, produced newer and newer kinds of weapons of destructive force, intensified international tension, foisted their military bases and the deployment (?of weapons) on separate countries, formed new aggressive blocs and uncereemoniously interfered in the internal affairs of other states, using an imaginary threat from the Soviet Union as a cover. Coming out in unison with these extreme militant circles are the Beijing proponents of sinister and lethal war who assign an important place in their hegemonic plans to expanding their territory at the expense of foreign lands--the MPR, USSR and other neighboring states.

The articles "Certain Questions About the Appraisal of Genghis Khan," by (Zhu Shusheng), published by GUANGMING RIBAO in 1979, and "The Aggressive Policy of Tsarist Russia in Relation to China During the 1911 Revolution" by (Wu Jiangru), published in WEN HUI BAO in 1980, are characteristic of the Beijing militarists' expansionist aspirations.

The first of these articles says that the tribes inhabiting the present territory of the MPR before the formation of a unified Mongolian state at the beginning of the 13th century supposedly belonged to China and that Genghis Khan and his descendants united China and its neighboring peoples through their conquests into a unified Chinese state. This is why Genghis Khan and his successors, the author asserts, played a progressive role in the history of China. Consequently, according to the paper, they are national heroes. The pronouncements of Chinese authors are nothing new; they were always preached by the ideologues of Great-Han chauvinism.

Developing such myths, Mao Zedong and his followers also reiterated that the Mongols and other peoples have a historical kinship with China, that Genghis Khan and his heirs [chingisids] were progressive unifiers of great China and the lands conquered by them have a relationship with China, and so on and so forth.

These fabrications have a double aim. By kindling nationalistic passions around the cult of Genghis Khan and the concocted concept concerning the "kinship" of Chinese, Mongolian and other people, these fabrications aim first to stifle the discontent of the Mongolian population of the PRC with the Maoist regime, and second to (?justify) territorial claims on the MPR and countries which were subjected to the conquests of Genghis Khan and his heirs in the long gone 13th century.

As events have shown, the Maoists have chosen the exultation of Genghis Khan's role and propaganda about the kinship of the Mongols and Chinese as the most suitable means for suppressing the struggle of the Mongolian population of China against Great-Han chauvinism.

In 1956 the PRC Government built a cult temple to Genghis Khan, and in 1962 it officially marked his 800th anniversary. According to Chinese press reports, a solemn meeting was held in Inner Mongolia at the beginning of the year devoted to "honoring the memory of Genghis Khan, eminent military and political figure who played a progressive role in the development of society."

These and other measures and pronouncements of Chinese authors fail completely to tie in with elementary historic reality and directly contradict a class approach to its issues.

Mongolian historians, like Marxist historians of other countries, approach any conquests--and particularly the conquests of Genghis Khan and his descendants--only from a Marxist position. Our historians positively assess Genghis Khan's role in uniting the Mongolian tribes into a unified state but condemn his expansionist wars.

It is most unlikely that anybody today can be surprised by the frequent changes in the policies and ideology of the Maoists, which occur in accordance with their own manipulations and in spite of their own earlier announced assurances. The Maoists, who only recently loudly held forth on their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching, now openly talk about hero emperors and about honored conquerors who sprang up from the earth of the yellow race. This falsified fable of the Beijing ideologists is refuted by commonly known facts of history.

A little before the 3d century before our era--that is, before the establishment of the first unified Chinese Kingdom of Qin--the territory of China was much smaller than the territory of the PRC today. In those days large non-Chinese nomadic tribes of central Asia--Huns, Zhuangs,

Turks, Sienpi, (Toba), (Kidane), Mongols and others--lived beyond its borders and existed completely independently from the "Celestial Empire."

Mutual relations between Qin China and the aforementioned tribes were at times peaceful and at times sharply hostile in nature, and sometimes they were darkened by extensive wars which often ended with the victory of the nomadic tribes and their establishment of supremacy over China. It was no coincidence that precisely during the Qin period more than 2,000 years ago construction of the Great Wall of China was begun in order to provide protection against the attacks of large neighboring nomadic tribes who were independently creating their own history.

If we were to follow the logic of the aforementioned author, we could attribute all the lands located to the north of the Great Wall of China to the territory of the Mongols, the Uygurs, or maybe even the Manchus. But no historian nor moreover any leader of the MPR, or for that matter, any Marxists of other countries, make or have made such antiscientific conclusions on questions of ancient history, about the distant past separated from our day by thousands of years.

According to the latest findings of historical science, Mongolia was settled by man 300,000 years ago. The handheld stone implements made by man during the Paleolithic period, the flintstone weapons made during the Neolithic period and the metal objects made during the Bronze Age are completely different both in the manner of their preparation and in their forms from Chinese labor implements of the same periods.

The livestock breeding economy that developed in Mongolia by the beginning of the first millennium before our era and the tiled graves [plitochnyye mogily] and deer stela [olennyye kamni] and petroglyphs of the ancient past found in various regions of the MPR show more vividly than anything the distinctive culture of the inhabitants of Mongolia which had nothing in common with the culture of the inhabitants of ancient China, which bore different ethno-anthropological features.

In world history, in the history of the Asian, European, American, and African peoples, there were repeated cases in the distant past when certain nations were enslaved by foreign conquerors and subsequently fell under the power of their former vassals. There are many examples of this, however nobody with the exception of the Chinese authors uses them to make such "original" conclusions about the historic affiliation of one country to another.

From the history of China and of the peoples of central Asia we know that the Han empire, after subjugating the southern Huns, considerably expanded its territory at the expense of the lands of non-Chinese peoples inhabiting the Ordos region on the territory of today's Inner Mongolia. At the same time there were occasions when the Han dynasty was forced to officially recognize the sovereignty of the Hun state.

The northern border of China only began to reach the southern part of the Mongolian Gobi by about the end of the 7th century, or during the Tang dynasty, while at the end of 316 AD all of northern China found itself under the rule of nomadic tribes, particularly ancestors of the Mongols.

At the beginning of the 11th century state unions of large Mongolian tribes took shape, including the state of Hamag Mongol Ulus in the basins of the Onon and Kerulen rivers. With the proclamation of Temujin as Genghis Khan in 1206 a unified Mongolian state was formed on the Onon River. The Chinese state recognized itself a vassal of Genghis Khan at the beginning of the 13th century.

In 1272 the Mongolian conquerors subjugated all of China and established the Mongolian Yuan dynasty which ruled for nearly 100 years. It was overthrown as a hated foreign yoke by the Chinese people. The Manchu conquerors then ruled China for a period of 267 years and they ruled Mongolia for 220 years.

From these examples it can be seen which central Asian state established supremacy over other countries and when and if we were to go along with (Zhu Shusheng) then we could assert that China belonged to its neighboring states.

Let's have a look at some examples from the history of other continents: At the end of the 60's in the second half of the 1st century AD Britain was conquered by the Romans.

Before the colonization of the present territory of the United States by Europeans in the 16th century the land was inhabited by Indians and Eskimos, the latter coming from northeast Asia.

From these facts, if we were once again to follow (Zhu Shusheng's) scheme, we could "conclude" that England belongs to Italy and U.S. territory to the Eskimos.

East African man, *homo habilis*, who lived many centuries ago on the territory of present-day Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, and several other countries represented an intermediate ancestor of the *Sinanthropus*, *Pithecanthropus* and other species of early man.

According to the "concept" of (Zhu Shusheng), it appears that insofar as *homo habilis* is an indirect ancestor of *Sinanthropus*, the peoples of Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia can also be simply declared to be related to the Chinese people.

In the historically distant times we are dealing with here neither China nor other countries had any state borders as such in the strict sense of the word. The need for their establishment arose in connection with

the bourgeoisie's interest in defending their national markets. Stressing the class essence of the establishment of borders during which the imperialist bourgeoisie does not permit any meddling with, is the question of the borders of a state which is being built on the oppression of nations.... Consequently, unlawful territorial pretensions are an expression of desire for class oppression.

In connection with this we would like to ask: Is (Zhu Shusheng) aware of such important principles in establishing borders between states as the right of nations to self-determination, equality of small and large nations, and the policy of peace and cooperation between people?

And is (Zhu Shusheng) aware of an interstate legal document such as the border treaty between the two neighboring states signed on 26 December 1962 by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and Zhou Enlai, prime minister of the PRC, and ratified by the supreme state organs of the MPR and PRC?

The other Chinese author (Wu Jiangru), in the article published in May 1980 by WEN HUI BAO, asserts that tsarist Russia, with the aid of its troops and diplomats, tore Outer Mongolia from China in 1911.

The main line of reasoning of the author of this article, which expresses the Maoists' pretensions toward MPR territory, is aimed at using, under the guise of criticism of tsarist aggression and contrary to reality, the historic events which occurred during the period of undivided supremacy of imperialism for the purpose of territorial pretensions toward the Soviet Union.

The historic roots and social and economic reasons for Mongolia's restoration of its state independence in 1911 do not lie in the aggression of tsarist Russia, but in the serious consequences of the age-old oppression and merciless exploitation of the Mongolian people by Manchu feudalists and Chinese usurers.

For a period of more than two centuries the Mongolian people experienced political oppression, were saddled with numerous unbearable feudal tax obligations and suffered wholesale ruin owing to the machinations of Chinese usury. The entire two-century history of despotic oppression by the Manchu and Chinese feudalists and barbarous exploitation by Chinese usurers in Mongolia is full of examples of heroic struggle, cases of armed resistance and revolt of the Mongolian people against suppression by foreign exploiters and for their national and social liberation.

During the 17th and 18th centuries the Mongolian people repeatedly came out against the Manchu feudalists and Chinese bureaucrats. The large armed uprisings of Amarsana and Chingunjab in the middle of the 18th century were cruelly suppressed by the Manchu and Chinese troops on orders from the Beijing government.

The peaceful population of Mongolia was subjected to physical reprisals, mass murder and open plunder. Despite all this, Mongolian patriots continued to come out heroically against Chinese usury and Manchu bureaucrats with the aim of restoring their state independence.

The national liberation movement of the Mongolian people in 1905 and the 1910-1911 period brought about the downfall of the Manchu yoke in Outer Mongolia.

On the occasion of the restoration of the Mongolian state, representatives of all aymags of Outer Mongolia directed an appeal to all the inhabitants of the country on 18 November 1911 which said: "We Mongols have been a nation apart from time immemorial. Now, according to ancient rules we should establish our own new state, one that is national and independent of others."

Thus, the establishment of the Mongolian state in 1911 was the result of many years of heroic struggle of the Mongolian people, which ended in victory under the influence of the world revolutionary process, particularly the 1905 revolution in Russia.

China and Mongolia simultaneously freed themselves from the centuries-old oppression of Manchu feudalists owing to the influence of the world revolutionary movement, the 1911 revolution in China and the mighty national liberation struggle of the Mongolian people.

The leader of all the world's working class and working people, V. I. Lenin, condemned the aggressive policies of imperialist states, particularly the governments of tsarist Russia and Japan, in relation to Mongolia, Korea and China. At the same time, however, he mercilessly exposed the suppression of the working people in these countries by feudalists and emperors.

In his addresses in the 1912-1917 period, he viewed the Mongolian question in light of world politics and major events in the Far East and constantly appealed to the working class of Russia and the progressive forces of the entire world to support the state independence of Mongolia and the struggle of its people for freedom.

The Mongolian people continued their national liberation and revolutionary movement against foreign oppressors and internal feudalists during the 1911-1920 period, and in 1921, under the influence of Great October, they carried out the people's revolution, which laid the beginning for the country's sovereign existence and social development.

In 1981 our people will observe the glorious 60th anniversary of the people's revolution with outstanding historic successes in all spheres of life in their sovereign socialist motherland. The MPR is a member of the United Nations and is a member of the great and united family of

socialist community countries, which is constantly being strengthened on a firm basis of socialist internationalism it has won great international prestige throughout the world as a state consistently pursuing a policy of peace and good neighborliness.

As an independent and peace-loving state, the Mongolian People's Republic was officially recognized in 1946 by the Kuomintang government of China and subsequently by the PRC Government in 1949.

The eternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the MPR with the Soviet Union, the motherland of Lenin and other fraternal socialist countries serves as a reliable guarantee for the free prosperity, sovereign existence and radiant communist future of the MPR.

[Signed] Professor B. Shirendeb

CSO: 4101

DAYS OF BULGARIAN CULTURE ACTIVITIES NOTED

Culture Ministry Press Conference

OW190947 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1832 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun--Today, the MPR Ministry of Culture held a press conference on the occasion of the Bulgarian culture days opening in the MPR. It was addressed by A. Raychev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; leading Bulgarian artists; and K. Bratanov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Scientific Workers and chairman of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Friendship Association. The press conference was attended by C. Dabadash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Y. Dorjuren, MPR first deputy minister of culture; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and K. Evtimov, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR.

Book Exhibition

OW200441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--The opening of an exhibition of Bulgarian literature devoted to days of Bulgarian culture in Mongolia was held today at the large hall of the state public library.

It was addressed by B. Borhonody, MPR deputy minister of culture, and poet Nikolay Khristozov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, merited culture worker of Bulgaria, and G. Dimitrov prize laureate.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by G. Badzarsuren, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; C. Dabadash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; O. Tleyhan, MPR minister of construction and construction materials industry and chairman of the Mongolian-Bulgarian Friendship Association; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; Academician B. Shirendeb, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences; Y. Dorjuren, MPR first deputy minister of

culture; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; D. Tsedeb, chairman of the Mongolian Writers Union; and other officials, as well as Prof. A. Raychev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Composers, and people's artist of Bulgaria; members of the Bulgarian delegation he heads; K. Evtimov, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic personnel from the Bulgarian Embassy.

Art Exhibition

OW200448 Ulaanbaatar MONTAGE in Russian 0310 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTAGE)—A Bulgarian art exhibition opened today in the capital's exhibition hall of the Mongolian Artists Union in the framework of Bulgarian culture days in the MPR.

The exhibition opening was attended by P. Dandin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Prof. D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. MPR minister of culture, and chairman of the organizing committee for holding days of Bulgarian culture, S. Dagba, acting chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; O. Tleyhan, MPR minister of construction and construction materials industry and chairman of the Mongolian-Bulgarian Friendship Association; C. Dabadash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Y. Dorjsuren, MPR first deputy minister of culture; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials, as well as Prof. A. Raychev, head of the Bulgarian delegation; K. Evtimov, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR; and certain heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to our country.

Dandin Receives Bulgarian Delegation

OW200839 Ulaanbaatar MONTAGE in Russian 0317 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTAGE)—P. Dandin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received the Bulgarian delegation headed by A. Raychev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Composers, which arrived here to take part in the days of Bulgarian culture.

The meeting, which passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere, was attended by C. Dabadash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; G. Badzarsuren, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; Y. Dorjsuren, MPR first deputy minister of culture; and other officials, as well as K. Evtimov, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR.

Days of Bulgarian Culture Ends

OW251101 Ulaanbaatar MONTAGE in Russian 1815 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Jun (MONTAGE)—Days of Bulgarian culture in the MPR, which had turned into a vivid event in the country's social life, has come to an end.

Participants in days of Bulgarian culture visited a number of aynags and cities of the country, performed in concerts, and acquainted themselves with places of interest in these regions and with socialist construction in Mongolia's countryside.

The solemn closing of days of Bulgarian culture in the MPR, which took place yesterday in the Central Palace of Culture of Mongolian Trade Unions, was attended by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Prof D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, MPR minister of culture, and chairman of the organizing committee for the days of Bulgarian culture in the MPR; and other officials; as well as K. Evtimov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the MPR, and diplomatic personnel from the Bulgarian Embassy.

Bulgarian Cultural Delegation Leaves

OW251103 Ulaanbaatar MONTAGE in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Jun (MONTAGE)—The Bulgarian delegation headed by Prof A. Raychev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Composers, and people's artist of Bulgaria, which participated in days of Bulgarian culture in Mongolia, left today for home.

The delegation was seen off at the capital's Bayant-uhas airport by Prof D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, minister of culture and chairman of the organizing committee for days of Bulgarian culture in the MPR; G. Dabedash and G. Badzarsuren, deputy chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments; Y. Dorjsuren, MPR first deputy minister of culture; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials; Mongolian artists, culture and arts figures; and representatives of the Mongolian capital's working people; as well as K. Evtimov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the MPR, and diplomatic personnel from the Bulgarian Embassy.

CSO: 4101

LIGHT, FOOD INDUSTRY 50TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

Minister Lauds Development

OM270630 Ulaanbaatar MONTANE in Russian 0509 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Jun (MONTANE)--The MPR's light and food industry currently produces half of the country's industrial products and nearly 40 percent of all Mongolian exports, says J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of light and food industry, in an article published in UNEN on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of this branch of the economy.

In his article, the minister stresses that the establishment and development of the national light and food industry are inalienably linked with Soviet assistance to the socialist construction of the MPR. This assistance is expressed primarily in constructing enterprises and farms, granting credits, compiling technical documents, supplying machines and equipment and in the training of national technical engineering personnel and skilled workers. It is currently developing into direct business ties between ministries and enterprises of the two countries and into production cooperation.

J. Dulmaa notes that the meat combine and bakery in Ulaanbaatar and its fishing enterprises, breweries and creameries were built with Soviet assistance during the war years. During the 50's, operating enterprises, particularly factories and plants of the capital's industrial combine, were expanded and modernized. During the next decade, new branches of the light and food industry appeared and established the prerequisites for setting the task of turning the MPR into an industrial-agrarian country. The MPR's entry into CEMA in 1962 served as a new impetus for the development of this branch of the economy.

In recent years, three woolwashing factories, a primary leather processing plant, foodstuffs combines in two cities and the Ulaanbaatar brewery and spirits plant combine were built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. Construction of the foodstuffs combine and the carpet factory in Erdenet, the knitted wear and spinning enterprises, soap works and dairy plant in the capital--which are being built

with Soviet assistance--is presently proceeding at a rapid rate. These projects also include slaughterhouses, cool storage plants and food-stuffs enterprises in a number of areas, the article says.

The Mongolian minister notes the enormous significance of Soviet experience for the workers of the MPR's light and food industries.

Anniversary Exhibition Opens

OW300839 Ulaanbaatar MONTSANE in Russian 1855 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jun (MONTSANE)--A "50th anniversary of the MPR's light and food industry" exhibition devoted to the half-century jubilee of this branch of the economy and to the republicwide conference of light and food industry workers opened today at the central exhibition hall in the Mongolian capital.

Opening the exhibition, J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of light and food industry, noted the enormous significance of party and government activities and the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the dynamic development of this major branch of the republic's national economy. The minister stressed that presently the enterprises of the industry turn out half of the gross industrial production of the MPR and produce 40 percent of the country's export products.

The rich assortment of products of the MPR's light and food industry enterprises displayed at the exhibition clearly attest to the successful development of this branch of the economy and to the creative labor of its collective.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by MPR party and government leaders, Comrades J. Batmonh, N. Jagbaral, D. Molomjants, D. Haydar, T. Ragchaa, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, G. Adyaa, and P. Dandin; T. Molom, C. Suren, and D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; heads of MPRP Central Committee departments; heads of ministries and departments; and other officials as well as S. F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, and members of the Soviet delegation he heads, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Party, Government Greetings

OW300841 Ulaanbaatar MONTSANE in Russian 0522 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jun (MONTSANE)--The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers' greetings to the workers and technical engineering personnel of the country's light and food industry has been published here. In connection with the 50th anniversary of this branch of the economy, it stresses that owing to the wise policy of the MPRP on

industrialization, the country's industry is developing dynamically, a national working class has been formed as the leading force of society, and the MPR has turned into a rapidly developing agrarian-industrial state pursuing the full victory of socialism.

The MPR's light and food industry has become a large branch of the national economy over the past 30 years and turns out half of the gross industrial production and more than 40 percent of the country's export goods and plays an important role in supplying consumer goods and foodstuffs to the population. Intensive development of the light and food industry along with other branches of the MPR's national economy is the result of the disinterested internationalist assistance from the great Soviet Union and of cooperation with other countries of the socialist community, the party and government document says.

The greetings outline new tasks facing the collective of this branch of the economy in the job of complex processing of agricultural raw materials and satisfying the population's need for high quality products. It particularly points out the importance of creatively mastering the rich experience of the industries of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries.

The party and government of the MPR appeal to the working people in the light and food industry to appropriately meet the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution and to make a weighty contribution to establishing a material and technical base of socialism in the country.

CSSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Interparliamentary Contacts Discussed

LD021028 Prague CTK in English 0943 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The official friendly visit of a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Mongolia continues today with a meeting with members of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, at which possibilities of further extension of interparliamentary contacts will be discussed.

The delegation, headed by Federal Assembly chairman Alois Indra, will lay wreaths at the monument of the founders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Sukhe Bator and Choybalsan, and attend a meeting with Mongolian workers.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

OM070519 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jul (MONTSAME)--The delegation of Czechoslovak parliamentarians headed by A. Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, which is visiting here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, laid a wreath today at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPRP and the people's state.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by T. Togob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Administration of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural; B. Natsagdorj, chief of an MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department; and Z. Verner, CSSR ambassador to the MPR.

A guard of honor was drawn up during the wreath-laying ceremony and the state anthems of the MPR and CSSR were played.

On the same day the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation visited the Scientific Experimental Center and the Box-Calf Leather Enterprise of the Ulaanbaatar Production Association of Leather and Footwear Enterprises.

In the evening the delegation of Czechoslovak parliamentarians attended a concert of masters of the arts at the state opera and ballet theater.

People's Great Hural Presidium Visit

OW070521 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1844 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jul (MONTSAME)--The visiting delegation of Czechoslovak parliamentarians, headed by A. Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, had a meeting today in the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by S. Jalan-aajah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; D. Yendon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Also present during the meeting was Z. Verner, CSSR ambassador to the MPR.

Delegation Tours Darhan

LD031724 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (CETKA correspondent)--The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by its chairman Alois Indra, spent the third day of their stay in Mongolia, Thursday, at the town of Darhan.

Darhan with a population of 50,000 is an important industrial centre of Mongolia, especially because it is near the Saryn coal basin. Countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have participated in the development of the town--the Soviet Union helped build the Saryn mine and a thermal power plant, Czechoslovak experts put into operation a cement plant, Poland built a silicate plant, Bulgaria a leather factory, and Hungarian experts participated in the construction of a meat-processing plant.

The members of the Czechoslovak delegation learnt about the development of Darhan and met with Czechoslovak experts working there and with representatives of the administrative bodies [words indistinct] region of Mongolia.

Indra Visits Bulgan Farmers

LD041934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today visited farmers in Mongolia's Bulgan Province.

The Czechoslovak guests, during cordial meetings with Mongolian agricultural workers, familiarized themselves with their responsible work in demanding climatic and geographical conditions. Bulgan is, by its area and population, one of the smallest but it has an important place in agricultural production which is the basis of the Mongolian economy.

CSSR Embassy Hosts Reception

OW080244 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Jul (MONTSAME)--The CSSR Embassy in the MPR held a reception today in connection with the friendly visit to the MPR by the delegation of Czechoslovak parliamentarians headed by A. Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The reception was attended by S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; B. Shirendeb, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; G. Ochirbat, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; D. Yendon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Administration of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural; and other officials. Z. Verner, CSSR ambassador to the MPR, also attended.

At the reception, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Z. Verner, S. Jalan-aajab, and A. Indra exchanged speeches.

Delegation Calls on Tsedenbal

OW080509 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1826 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Jul (MONTSAME)--The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by A. Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, which is here on a friendly visit, today paid a call on Y. Tsedenbal,

First secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The meeting was attended by S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; and other officials as well as Z. Verner, CSEK ambassador to the MPR.

CSO: 4101

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ADOPT RESOLUTION ON CEMA

OW100522 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0510 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jul (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution after hearing the report of J. Batmonh, head of the MPR delegation, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the results of the MPR's participation in the 34th CEMA session held from 17 to 19 June this year in Prague.

The resolution notes that the 34th CEMA session was an important event in the lives of the peoples of socialist community countries.

The 34th CEMA session was held at a notable time when the 110th anniversary of the birthday of V. I. Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state and leader of the world's working people; the 35th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism; and the 25th founding anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the defensive alliance of the fraternal socialist countries; were being celebrated.

Implementing the immortal ideas of V. I. Lenin, the peoples of CEMA member countries are confidently advancing under the leadership of the fraternal communist and workers parties in the vanguard of world social and economic progress.

The period since the 33d CEMA session was characterized by great achievements in socialist and communist construction and mutual cooperation of socialist community countries.

In the difficult international situation caused by crisis manifestations in the capitalist economy and aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, the CEMA member countries consistently and purposefully pursued a policy of peace and detente and vividly demonstrated the advantages and real opportunities of socialism in insuring stable economic development, raising the living standards of peoples and effectively solving major problems of cooperation through joint efforts.

A decisive contribution to the cause of satisfying the demands of the fraternal countries' national economies for power, fuel and raw materials and modern machines and equipment; to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the entire socialist community; to insuring peace and international security; and to averting a thermonuclear catastrophe is being made by the great Soviet Union.

Preliminary results of the coordination of national economic plans of CEMA member countries show that the forthcoming five-year plan period will become another important stage in the cause of further strengthening the economic and scientific and technical potential and raising the living standards of the people of every country, and deepening their economic interaction on the basis of the complex program of socialist economic integration and long-term special purpose programs for cooperation.

The session determined measures directed at raising to a qualitatively new level work aimed at internationally specializing and cooperatively organizing production. At the same time great attention was paid to the question of rendering assistance to the lesser industrially developed countries for their broad participation in the specialization and cooperative organization of production.

The MPR's economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries is constantly expanding and being enriched with new and effective forms on the basis of realization of special measures of the complex program of socialist economic integration.

During the forthcoming 5-year period the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries will, as previously, render great assistance to the cause of accelerating the development and raising the efficiency of the MPR's economy.

Participation in the work of the 34th CEMA session of representatives from a number of friendly Asian and African countries attests to the further growth of the international authority and prestige of CEMA. Of great political significance was the session's decision on the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at its request in the work of CEMA as an observer.

The results of the 34th CEMA session convincingly confirm that the CEMA member countries are fully determined to continue developing and deepening in every way possible fraternal mutual cooperation in the name of successfully solving topical tasks of socialist and communist construction and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers approved the activities of the MPR delegation at the 34th CEMA session headed by Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and instructed the corresponding competent organs to adopt necessary measures to fulfill the decisions and recommendations of the 34th CEMA session concerning the MPR.

TSEDENBAL ON ROLE OF YOUTH, PRC HEGEMONISM

LD181021 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Interview with Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, by special correspondents Valeriy Ganichev and Boris Pilipenko: "'Young People Are Our Pride and Hope'"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--On the eve of the 59th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA special correspondents Valeriy Ganichev and Boris Pilipenko interviewed Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium.

[Question] Comrade Tsedenbal, the Mongolian People's Republic is called a country of young people. In this case statistics are particularly eloquent--70 percent of the population is under the age of 30. In this connection what significance do your country's party and government attach to young people's social, labor and political activeness?

[Answer] We note with satisfaction that our glorious young people are taking an active part in building socialism. Young people now make up the majority of Mongolia's population. And it is natural that almost half of the workers in industry and construction, over one-third of agricultural workers and one-third of agricultural association workers are young people.

The party puts great trust in young people, assigning them to the most complex shock construction projects of the five-year plan. Thus, at the party's call at the end of the fifties the development of virgin lands was begun on Revolutionary Youth League travel passes and in the sixties school leavers voluntarily went out to the countryside as livestock farmers. Major construction projects like the ore mining combine and the new city of Erdenet, the coal mine at Baga Nuur and others cannot be imagined without the participation of young people.

Mongolian youth is united and rallied in the ranks of its Revolutionary League--the party's reliable reserve. It is precisely the Revolutionary Youth League which is mainly responsible to the party and people for the education of the younger generation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the spirit of communism.

The activeness, enthusiasm and boundless loyalty of the Revolutionary Youth League members and the young to the cause of the party, the cause of socialism are graphically revealed in the broad deployment of socialist competition for the implementation of the economic tasks set by the 17th MPRP Congress and for the successful fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This is also helped by the invaluable aid which is rendered to the young by their thousands of Mongolian and Soviet mentors. The party and government are doing everything to insure that our young people's talent is displayed more fully in all sectors of socialist building.

[Question] What is most characteristic of the young person today and what distinguishes him from, say, his contemporary at the beginning of the century?

[Answer] Above all ideological conviction, class tempering, discipline and confidence in the future.

We of the older generation are well aware of how oppressed and devoid of rights the young person was before the revolution. The "yellow religion" --Lamaism--held people in its harsh clutches and doomed them to ignorance and blind obedience.

In a country with a population of 600,000 there were 700 monasteries and the number of monks in them reached 100,000. Almost every second man was a lama. As is well known, lamas are forbidden to marry and raise a family.... The result was that religion placed an entire nation on the verge of extinction.

That is the deep abyss from which the Mongolian people had to extricate themselves. And the people's revolution helped them to do so. Thanks to the revolution carried out under the influence of the ideas of Great October, the people acquired genuine freedom, cast off the heavy burden of the foreign enslavers and native feudalists and freed themselves from medieval vestiges.

During the period of people's power an absolutely new person has taken shape in the country. Today's young people are characterized by revolutionary continuity and education in the traditions of their fathers and older brothers who carried out the revolution and defended its gains.

[Question] The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA expedition, "Memory of Halhain Gol," mounted jointly with the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN, enable our readers

to touch again with their hearts the feat of the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers in the memorable year of 1939 and to think about how important it is to safeguard and strengthen peace. At the same time readers also know that returning to our peoples' heroic past should be a constant process, not only on the occasion of jubilee dates and events. Here our authors attached important significance to the role of youth papers and journals. We should like to know your opinion on this subject, Comrade Taedenbal.

[Answer] It seems to me that there can be no two opinions on this score. Of course, the education of the young on the basis of the heroic past must be pursued constantly, irrespective of jubilee dates, helping to form every day and every hour strong and steadfast characters. Here, it seems to me, there is broad scope for activity for our publications, and not just our youth publications.

You mounted the "Memory of Halhalin Gol" expedition which generated a tremendous public response not only in our countries. Its success was also determined by the fact that the expedition was mounted by the editorial offices of two fraternal newspapers. Of itself this form of creative cooperation and exchange of information and materials makes it possible to analyze more deeply a particular historical event and to assess it from the vantage point of present-day achievements.

Joint actions by the fraternal countries' two newspapers similar to your action are a remarkable undertaking requiring support. After all, our peoples have behind them a great and hard road of joint struggle. The young should know of the tremendous aid which the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render to our people. I believe that veterans will help in preparing interesting, precise and profound items.

[Question] Thank you, we will take your advice unflinchingly. At the same time our meetings with Mongolian working youth and with journalists on youth publications have already helped us to determine one of the routes of a future expedition which will pass through the republic's new construction sites like Erdenet and Baga Nuur.... What, in your view, help Soviet and Mongolian construction workers to break down the ordinary notion of the time taken to erect important industrial establishments and construct in a beautiful, high-quality manner?

[Answer] I could say a great deal, and with pleasure, about this. I shall merely mention one thing, perhaps the most important. Our labor community is giving rise to business relations of a new type largely determining the end result of our joint work. The Soviet construction worker does not believe that he is erecting a combine or factory for some unknown person, for some foreigner. He is a genuine internationalist and is perfectly aware that the commissioning of a combine or factory in Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland or the other socialist countries strengthens the economic might of the entire socialist community. That is socialist integration in action!

You visited Eidenet and saw that wonderful city that is our pride, and the largest mining and enrichment combine. Construction of that enterprise is taking place at a faster than average rate. Not to establish a world record for the erection of industrial establishments, no. But to insure that our countries can have copper and molybdenum concentrate more rapidly and in the necessary quantity for the needs of the national economy.

And take Baga Nuur, where there are very rich coal deposits. Back last year the city's outlines could only be guessed at. Now it is already a real modern city which, it is true, we have not yet had time to put on the map. The rapid tempo characteristic of the republic's present can also be seen in just that.

[Question] Comrade Tsedenbal, you mentioned the map of present-day Mongolia. But there are pseudo-cartographers who, as is well known, are trying to reserve the map of Mongolia, and not just Mongolia, as they see fit....

[Answer] Yes, there are such "cartographers" in Beijing. From time to time they start a fuss about the so-called territorial issues and impudently add on to their state the lands of neighboring countries. As for Mongolia, on the new Chinese maps our country has been entirely joined to the "Middle Kingdom."

Behind this great-power hegemonist act can clearly be seen the unseemly position of the Beijing ruling clique which is seeking to constantly fuel the international situation and sow hostility among nations and peoples. Their calculation is simple: to distract ordinary Chinese from domestic problems and, by misleading them, to create a war machine which, in the Maoists' opinion, will be able to crush great and small peoples.

Of course, a background is needed to this shameless policy. We have been convinced both that geographical maps and myths about the alleged Soviet military threat are being brought into play and that political corpses are being dragged out of vaults and attempts made to force them to speak a Maoist language.

The Chinese leadership's policy has a pernicious influence on Chinese youth and is essentially corrupting it, distracting it from the noble goals of the struggle for peace and detente which the world's entire democratic youth is waging.

[Question] What would you, Comrade Tsedenbal, wish Soviet youth?

[Answer] Above all, as before, to be in the vanguard of the world democratic youth movement, attracting young people of the whole world to good deeds by their enthusiasm, energy and disinterestedness. I want

the ties of friendship, comradely mutual aid and mutual assistance between Mongolian and Soviet youth and between the Revolutionary Youth League and the Komsomol to become even closer.

I should like to wish Soviet youth, like the entire Soviet people, new labor successes in greeting the 26th CPSU Congress. Party forums are important historical events in the life of each fraternal party. The next CPSU congress, like the previous ones, will undoubtedly be of great international significance.

CSO: 4101

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION IN NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN OUTLINED

SK211126 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1815 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jul (MONTSAME)--The agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the 1981-1985 period opens a new stage in the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet people. The agreement envisages in particular the doubling of economic aid by the Soviet Union to the MPR compared with the preceding five-year plan period.

Soviet aid in the upcoming 5-year period will be expressed first of all in rendering long-term preferential credits and gratuitous aid for implementing complex measures aimed at further accelerating the rate of development of the MPR's economy. As before it will be directed at strengthening the material and technical base of key branches of the country's national economy and at further raising the material prosperity and cultural level of the Mongolian people.

In the 1981-1985 period, construction of large industrial enterprises electric power stations, coal excavating capacities, a railway and irrigation systems will expand in the MPR territory with the direct participation of the Soviet people. Credits and gratuitous aid from the Soviet Union will be used to construct nearly 300 industrial, agricultural, cultural and public service projects in the country. Moreover, a considerable number of these projects will be constructed by Soviet organizations operating in the MPR.

During the Seventh Mongolian Five-Year Plan, an extensive program for expanding the material base of agriculture and transition of its production to an industrial basis is planned. With the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, construction will be completed of modern fodder farms with irrigation systems in Ubs, Hobd and Bulgan aymags, and seven new grain farms will be established by developing more than 150,000 hectares of virgin land. Moreover, the Soviet Union will assist in constructing 20 mechanized dairy farms, livestock fattening farms in Darhan and (Barunhar), more than 13,000 livestock barns and 7,000 pit and driven wells.

In the upcoming 5-year period, Soviet aid will remain a decisive factor in implementing the party's program in industrializing the MPR. Its volume will be considerably increased for stepping up the rate of development of ore mining, fuel and power-generating and light industries, as well as the building materials industry of the MPR. Commissioning of the first stage of a large opencut coal mine in (Baga-Nur) will run parallel with the completion of reconstruction of the (Sharyngol) and (Adunchulun) coal enterprises. The heat and electric power station No 4 in Ulaanbaatar will be put into operation, and reequipping of power-generating capacities in the capital, Darhan and Choybalsan will be carried out. These and other measures will make it possible to considerably strengthen the fuel and power base of the country's national economy.

With assistance from the Soviet Union, some industrial facilities for processing animal husbandry raw materials and producing consumer goods for export will be constructed and fitted with modern highly productive equipment. Among them will be such large enterprises of the MPR's light and food industry as new carpet factories in Erdenet and Choybalsan and a meat combine in Ulaangom City. It is planned to commission the industrial complex of the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" mining and concentrating combine at the beginning of the new five-year plan period.

Through joint efforts, expansion of fluorspar ore mines in (Berhe), (Dzun-tuag an Dole) and (Nor-Under) will be completed, construction of a fluorspar concentrating combine will be undertaken and cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in conducting geological prospecting work in Mongolian territory will be developed further. Establishment of joint enterprises and economic organizations serves as a striking example of implementation of the provisions of the complex program of socialist economic integration aimed at effective use of the MPR's mineral and raw material resources.

The Soviet Union will render technical and economic assistance in construction of new capacities in the MPR's woodworking and construction industries. In particular, a new cement plant and a woodworking combine in Erdenet will be put into operation, and the Ulaanbaatar brick plant will be reconstructed. At the same time, broad measures will be implemented in further strengthening the production base of the MPR's construction organizations and equipping them with highly productive technology and mechanisms.

During the years of the Seventh Mongolian Five-Year Plan, Soviet aid directed at further raising the material prosperity and cultural level of the Mongolian people will be considerably increased. Only in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Choybalsan, Erdenet, (Baganur) and (Sharyngol), 2.2 times more residential houses than in the current five-year plan period will be constructed by Soviet organizations. With technical assistance from the Soviet Union, it is planned to construct in these

cities, aymag capitals and central farmsteads of state farms and agricultural cooperatives dozens of residential, cultural and public service facilities.

In the 1981-1985 period the Soviet Union, as before, will render extensive aid in training national skilled cadres for various branches of the MPR's national economy and culture. In particular, with technical and economic assistance from the USSR, five new professional and technical colleges will be constructed and equipped. More than 7,500 Mongolian young men and women will receive their education and training at professional and technical colleges in the Soviet Union.

The great disinterested aid rendered by the Soviet Union to our country in the cause of stepping up the rate of socialist construction in the MPR and raising the material prosperity of the Mongolian people serves as a striking demonstration of the strengthening friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet people.

CSO: 4101

BRIEFS

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIZING RESOURCES--Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jun (MONTSAME)--The MPR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on certain measures to improve rate fixing for expenditure of materials in the operation of machines and equipment. It stresses the need to introduce progressive rates and standards for expenditure of raw materials, materials, energy and operation of technical equipment and the importance of planned decreases of norms with the aim of economizing resources. The government resolution envisages a number of organizational measures aimed at improving normative work in the national economy. [Text] [OW170823 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1823 GMT 13 Jun 80]

SEMIANNUAL PLAN RESULTS--Ulaanbaatar, 19 Jul (MONTSAME)--The papers report on a meeting of the MPR Council of Ministers held here yesterday which discussed the results of the plan for the development of the MPR's economy and culture during the first half of 1980. [From 19 July press review] [Text] [SK211134 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 80]

LIVESTOCK-RAISING BASES RESOLUTION--Ulaanbaatar, 22 May (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on introducing experiences gained in the establishment of bases for the bearing and raising of young livestock. It points to the results of the newborn livestock raising organization at bases that were established in Bayanhongor Aymag in order to introduce advanced techniques in raising small horned livestock. The resolution stresses a number of advantages to be gained from the centralized livestock birth organization and emphasizes the need to think about the question of the establishment of new livestock-raising bases in the coming 5-year state plan period. [Text] [OW231029 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 22 May 80]

FODDER HARVEST RESOLUTION--Ulaanbaatar, 3 Sep (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Certain Measures on the Procurement of Hay and Fodder for Livestock, the Efficient Harvesting of Crops Without Losses and Raising Material Incentives." The resolution notes the need to raise material incentives and expand the creative initiative of machine operators and hay mowers in the

task of procuring hay and fodder and in harvesting grain in a short time frame and without losses in connection with the inadequate herbage and low grain crop yields this year. To achieve this aim, the resolution envisages additional measures to increase wages and incentives for machine operators and haymakers engaged in this year's crop harvest and hay procurement. Moreover, beginning with this year the leading haymakers who achieve good successes in the procurement of hay will be given the title of "Republic's Crop Harvesting Record Holder," which will include a cash prize. The resolution envisages favorable conditions for agricultural associations, inter-somon cooperatives and fodder farms achieving cuts in hay transportation costs. [Text] [OW080509 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1851 GMT 3 Sep 80]

FODDER PROCUREMENT, IRRIGATION SCHOOL--Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jun (MONTSAME)--The model school of advanced experience in the spheres of fodder procurement and pasture irrigation is continuing in Bayan-Olgii Aymag. The experience of the country's western aymags, accumulated in strengthening the fodder base of animal husbandry by utilizing local resources, is being studied by the leaders and specialists of all the country's aymags. Participating in the work of the model school are D. Molomjants, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and T. Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. Participants in the model school acquainted themselves with an exhibition on the experience of Bayan-Olgii Aymag, where the volume of livestock fodder production has doubled in the past 3 years, and visited leading farms. Many methods of raising the yields of hay growing and arable land traditional to western Mongolia are being restored and utilized here and irrigated farming is being developed. [Text] [OW120555 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT 10 Jun 80]

AYMAG PARTY PLENUMS UNDERWAY--Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jun (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN editorial notes that the plenums of aymag party committees which are currently being held and which are discussing the question of measures to further improve the style of leadership over animal husbandry production are of great significance for the successful fulfillment of plan tasks of the five-year plan for the growth of the number of head of livestock and for raising livestock productivity. [From 17 June press review] [Text] [OW200833 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0305 GMT 18 Jun 80]

RESOLUTION ON MODEL SCHOOL--Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jul (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published the MPRP Central Committee resolution on "The Results of the Model School of Advanced Experience." The resolution sums up the results of the model school of advanced experience in the sphere of raising fodder production by developing fallow lands and artificially irrigating meadows, establishing model dairy farms and vegetable hothouses, and planting shrubs and trees and improving the amenities of aymag and somon centers, organized in four of the republic's western aymags. The results of the model school of advanced experience were completely and fully approved by the MPRP Central Committee while the experience of the

working people of Ubs, Hobd, Bayan-Olgii, and Dzabhan aymags is to be broadly disseminated in all the republic's aymags, the resolution says. The MPRP Central Committee resolved that similar model schools of advanced experience be held systematically in all aymags of the country and obliged the corresponding ministries' and departments' scientific research institutions, and press and information organs to take the most direct part in organizing and conducting these measures and in extensively popularizing their results with the aim of turning every example of advanced experience into the property of the people. [Text] [OW070413 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1837 GMT 2 Jul 80]

COSTA RICAN CONGRESS GREETED--Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jun (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to the 13th congress of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica which notes in particular that the MPRP highly values efforts of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica aimed at strengthening unity among the ranks of the international communist movement on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles and at consolidating the positions of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world. The communists and working people of Mongolia, the telegram says, express fraternal solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Costa Rican communists for the vital interests of the working class and aspirations of the masses of working people of their country, and against the imperialist policy of exploitation, reaction and destitution. [Text] [OW190721 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0525 GMT 16 Jun 80]

CONDOLENCES TO ARGENTINE CP--Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jun (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee has sent a telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina on the death of Comrade Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina. Mongolian communists, the telegram says, deeply respected Comrade Arnedo Alvarez, tested leader of Argentine communists and tireless fighter for the vital interests of the working class and working people of Argentina and loyal and staunch internationalist, who enjoyed great respect and prestige in the international communist and workers movement. The bright memory of Comrade Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez will remain forever in the hearts of the Mongolian communists, the telegram notes. [Text] [OW190723 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0529 GMT 16 Jun 80]

ETHIOPIAN PARTY CONGRESS GREETED--Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--Today, the MPRP Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the first congress of the organizing commission of the Ethiopian Working People's Party. The telegram notes that the establishment of the political vanguard of the Ethiopian people, which is called upon to head its heroic struggle for the development and deepening of the national democratic revolution, will undoubtedly be a historic event in the life of free and independent Ethiopia. The MPRP Central Committee, the telegram says, expresses fraternal solidarity with the great efforts of the Ethiopian

working people aimed at advancing the country along the path of democracy and socialism and against local reaction and the intrigues of imperialist forces and their henchmen, and wishes the Ethiopian Working People's Party great new successes and victories in its struggle to build a new life and defend revolutionary gains and for peace and security of peoples. [Text] [OW200842 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0545 GMT 17 Jun 80]

GRATITUDE MESSAGE FROM SFRY--Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jun (MONTSAME)--The presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, have sent a telegram to the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and the MPR Council of Ministers, expressing gratitude for condolences in connection with the death of J. Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY. The telegram expresses confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties, founded by J. Broz Tito and Y. Tsedenbal, will continue to develop in the future in the interests of the Mongolian and Yugoslav peoples and peace and socialism. [Text] [OW010517 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80]

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP--Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME)--N. Lubsanrabdan, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received a visit from the delegation of the Franco-Mongolian Friendship Group of the French National Assembly headed by (Gabriel Perone), deputy chairman of the group. Present during the visit were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; S. Purebjab, MPR People's Great Hural deputy and chairman of the Mongolian-French Friendship Group of the Mongolian parliament; O. Puljin, acting chief of an MPR People's Great Hural Presidium department; J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; G. Erdene, chief of an MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department; as well as Jacques Pasquet, ambassador of France to the MPR. The delegation of the Franco-Mongolian Friendship Group of the French National Assembly today also visited the Fine Arts Museum and the Bogdohan Museum in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [OW110044 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80]

GREETINGS TO REUNION CP CONGRESS--Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee has sent a greeting to the fifth congress of the Reunion Communist Party. The communists and working people of Mongolia, the greeting says, express their internationalist solidarity with the consistent struggle of the Reunion communists who are resolutely coming out against capitalist exploitation and colonial oppression and for the political autonomy and social progress of Reunion and for the peace and security of people. [Text] [OW110908 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1823 GMT 10 Jul 80]

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER OFFICIAL VISIT--Ulaanbaatar--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here Monday for an official friendly visit, at the invitation of the Mongolian Government. The Czechoslovak minister was welcomed at the airport by Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren and other officials. The two foreign ministers then opened talks on bilateral issues and discussed the present state of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [LD211008 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 21 Jul 80] Mongolia--Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, opened talks today on bilateral questions with Mangalyn Dugersuren, the Mongolian minister of foreign affairs. Examining the state of mutual cooperation, the two ministers noted that there exist wide opportunities for its further all-round development. At the same time, Minister Dugersuren highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's internationalist assistance in fulfilling the economic tasks set by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian People's Republic. [Text] [LD211016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 21 Jul 80]

BRITISH CP ANNIVERSARY GREETED--Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jul (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram today to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain on the 60th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. It notes in particular that the party of British communists has waged a struggle for the vital interests of the working class against the supremacy of imperialist monopolies, for democracy and the social transformation of society and has become an influential political force in its country. The telegram says that the communists and working people of Mongolia, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, express their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of British communists who are consistently coming out in the defense of the democratic rights of the laboring people and for international detente, cooperation and security of people in Europe and throughout the world. The MPRP Central Committee wished the communists of Great Britain great new successes in the common struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and socialism. [Text] [OW310328 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1829 GMT 30 Jul 80]

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (MONTSAME)--Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the MPR, arrived here today. The ambassador was met at Bayant-uhaa airport by B. Natsagdorj, chief of the protocol department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [OW150809 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1836 GMT 10 Jul 80]

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Ulaanbaatar, 26 Aug (MONTSAME)--The Algerian parliamentary delegation headed by (Nouasouri Abdallah), vice president of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, left here today for home. The delegation was here on a visit at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural. The guests

were seen off at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, by L. Tudeb, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; G. Sobd, chief of an MPR People's Great Hural department; S. Dambadarjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. [Text] [OW280453 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 26 Aug 80]

MPR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep (MONTSAME)--A friendship soiree devoted to the 32d anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK was held today at Ulaanbaatar middle school No 2. Addressing the soiree, G. Tserendondog, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Artists Union and deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Korea Friendship Association, noted the successes of the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and with the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the socialist construction of their motherland. Along with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving forces of our planet, the working people of the MPR have rendered and will continue to render consistent support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their motherland on a democratic basis, which corresponds with their fundamental interests, and for the benefit of peace and the security of peoples, G. Tserendondog emphasized. Kim I-hun, DPRK ambassador to the MPR, also addressed the soiree. [Text] [OW110307 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1813 GMT 8 Sep 80]

AWARD TO AYMAG SECRETARY--Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jun--Sandangiyn Choyjil, first secretary of the Bayanhongor Aymag MPRP Committee, has been awarded the red banner of labor order. The high award was conferred on him by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium for his many years of fruitful labor in the country's party organizations and in connection with his 50th birthday. The decree was published in today's UNEN. [Text] [OW030104 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0515 GMT 2 Jun 80 OW]

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE--Ulaanbaatar, 5 Jun--A scientific conference on the "Biological Resources of the MPR--Their Use and Protection," devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Mongolian-Soviet complex biological expedition of the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened today in Ulaanbaatar. The conference was opened by Academician S. Tsegmid, vice president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, and was attended by G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tumendilger and L. Tserendondog, chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments; and Academician B. Shirendeb, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences. [OW090614 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1812 GMT 5 Jun 80 OW]

YENDON VISITS GDR--Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun--Today's papers report that D. Yendon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, has made a visit to the GDR. [Text] [OW190947 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 14 Jun 80 OW]

OLYMPIC ATHLETES NAMED--Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jun (MONTSAME)--The names of Mongolia's top 50 athletes who will take part in the Moscow Olympics were announced at a meeting of sports circles held here today. The meeting was opened by G. Dandin, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and chairman of the MPR National Olympic Committee. Addressing the meeting Mongolian sportsmen pledged to honorably fulfill the party's and government's instructions and score high sports achievements at the summer games in Moscow. The meeting, held in the Central Sports Palace in the Mongolian capital, was attended by N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and C. Sereeter, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department. [Text] [OW010845 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Jun 80]

POWER INDUSTRY--Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jul--According to P. Ochirbat, MPR minister of the fuel and power industry, the volume of production in the industry increased 12 times in the past 20 years. During the current five-year plan period alone the state is allocating more than 1.8 billion tugriks for the establishment and technical reequipping of fuel and power facilities, which is 2.2 times more than the capital invested in the industry in the previous 5-year period. In 1979 some 1.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power was generated in the country, 112 times more than in 1940. [OW171015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1853 GMT 2 Jul 80 OW]

NEW CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR--Ulaanbaatar, 4 Jul (MONTSAME)--Jacob Okanza, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the MPR, arrived here today. The Congolese ambassador was met at Buyant-uraa airport by B. Natsagdorj, chief of the protocol department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [OW100454 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0549 GMT 5 Jul 80]

SOVIET AID IN COMMUNICATIONS--Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jul--During the first 4 years of the current five-year plan period, funds provided through disinterested Soviet aid were used to construct radio broadcasting stations in Ulaanbaatar, Choybalsan, Altay, Dalandzadgad and Olgiy, to complete construction of a section of the radio relay line linking Ulaanbaatar, (Dashinchilen) and Erdenet and to construct nearly 20 "Ekran" system television receiving stations in major cities and aymag capitals. As a result of these and other measures, the country is establishing a single radio and television network, and it has solved the problem of improving reception of national radio programs. Construction of automatic telephone exchanges in cities is progressing successfully, a program for consolidating existing channels is underway and the radio-telephone communications systems is being expanded. During the period, the length of long distance telephone channels has increased 67.5 percent, the capacity of telephone exchanges in cities and populated places

has increased 17 percent and more than 60 percent of all production sections in agriculture have been provided with telephone facilities. [SK220840 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Jul 80 SK]

POLISH REVIVAL ANNIVERSARY SOIREE--Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jul--A soiree devoted to the 36th anniversary of Poland's revival was held today at the Ulaanbaatar vodka and beer combine. Present at the soiree were (G. Badzarsuren), deputy chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; (J. Bandzar), MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Stanislaw Stawiariski, Polish ambassador to the MPR, and Polish specialists participating in socialist construction in the MPR also attended. The soiree was addressed by the Polish ambassador and (A. Daba), MPR first deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry and deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Association. [SK220840 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 80 SK]

SOVIET CINEMA POSTER EXHIBIT--Ulaanbaatar, 1 Aug--An exhibition of Soviet cinema posters opened today at the capital's "Ard" cinema theater. The opening was attended by Y. Dorjsuren, MPR first deputy minister of culture; S. Pureb, secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; S. Tsend, deputy chairman of the Executive Administration of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural; as well as Yu. Tikhonov, permanent representative of the All-Union "Sovetskoyefilm" Association in the MPR, and Professor V. N. Zhdan, rector of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, who is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPR Ministry of Culture and the State Information, Radio, and Television Committee of the MPR Council of Ministers. [OW060357 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 1 Aug 80 OW]

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER--Ulaanbaatar, 3 Aug--Today's UNEN carries an article by U. Dzayaat, MPR deputy minister of agriculture, who points out the need to increase the fatness of livestock and to extensively use the experience of the country's foremost herdsmen who are achieving good results in this task. [Text] [OW052345 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0530 GMT 4 Aug 80 OW]

MPR-USSR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT--Ulaanbaatar, 4 Aug--A contract between the Mongolian "Kompleksimport" Association and the All-Union "Tekhnostroyeksport" Association was signed here today in accordance with the 1981-85 MPR-USSR intergovernmental agreement on technical and economic cooperation. The contract envisages construction of the Hotel cement and lime complex which will include a cement plant with a capacity of 500,000 tons, a plant for the production of lime with a capacity of 65,000 tons as well as a limestone quarry capable of producing up to 100,000 tons of limestone annually. It will be built by Soviet construction organizations located in Darhan and Erdenet and will be commissioned in 1983. The document was signed by D. Sanchin, chairman of the MPR "Kompleksimport" Association, and G. P. Koyenman, economic affairs counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR. [OW070457 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0525 GMT 5 Aug 80 OW]

GEOLOGY PRODUCTION BASE--Ulaanbaatar, 6 Aug--A new geology production base which will serve Soviet geological expeditions operating in Mongolia has gone into operation here. It includes an administrative building, geological laboratory, repair shop, garage and storage buildings. The commissioning document was signed by U. Mablet, MPR minister of geology and mining industry, and P. D. Bogachev, deputy economic affairs counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR. The signing was attended by H. Bud, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V. V. Sorokin, director of Soviet General Construction Trust No 2; L. T. Kelin, the trust's chief engineer; Yu. M. Bazhin, leader of the Soviet geological expedition; and members of both sides of the state acceptance commission. [OWO72343 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1818 GMT 6 Aug 80 OW]

MPRP OFFICIAL AWARDED--Ulaanbaatar, 5 Aug (MONTSAME)--Today's papers published the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium decree awarding the order of Sukhe Bator to B. Lhamjab, first deputy chairman of the party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the Cadres Department of the MPRP Central Committee. [From 5 August press review] [Text] [OWO70802 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0508 GMT 6 Aug 80]

MOLOMJAMTS, JAGBARAL TOUR FARM AREAS--Ulaanbaatar, 5 Aug (MONTSAME)--Today's press reports that a meeting of the leading workers of Oberhangay, Arhangay, and Bayanhongor aymags held in Arvayheer, devoted to the current tasks of rural working people, was addressed by D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The papers also report that N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, who is touring Ubs and Hobd aymags, has acquainted himself on the spot with the progress of the haymaking campaign and preparations for harvesting. He gave concrete instructions and tasks to the leaders of local party, state and economic organizations. [From 5 August press review] [Text] [OWO70503 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0506 GMT 6 Aug 80]

STALIN IN MPR-USSR FILM--Ulaanbaatar, 11 Aug (MONTSAME)--Filming of the movie "Across the Gobi and Khingan," devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, has begun in Mongolia. It is being filmed jointly by the "Mosfilm" and "Mongolkino" studios and will portray events which occurred in the latter part of 1945 in the Gobi Desert and the Greater Khingan Mountains, where the main strike force of Japanese militarism, the Kwantung Army, was smashed. "Invited to play the role of state and military leaders are people's artist of the Georgian SSR A. Kobaladze (Stalin), merited artist of the RSFSR L. Zolotukhin (Marshal Vasilevskiy), people's artist of the RSFSR V. Larionov (Marshal Malinovskiy), merited artist of the Ukrainian SSR V. Yezepov (Marshal Meretskoy), people's artist of the USSR B. Strzhelchik (General Antonov), actor of the Severo-Osetinskiy Drama Theater A. Bekmurzov (General Pliyev), and others." Marshal Choybalsan and Comrade Y. Tsedenbal will be played by actors Gombosuren and Tomorbaatar. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0510 GMT 12 Aug 80 OW]

INSTITUTE DEPUTY DIRECTOR--Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN carries an article by J. Roodzon, deputy director of the Institute of Party History of the MPRP Central Committee and director of the V. I. Lenin Museum, which describes the political and cultural education work which is being carried out by the collective of the new V. I. Lenin Museum which opened recently in the Mongolian capital. [Text] [OW181431 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0504 GMT 16 Aug 80 OW]

UNESCO EXPERTS CONFERENCE--Ulaanbaatar, 25 Aug (MONTSAME)--The international conference of experts on the topic "Role of New Theoretical Concepts in the Development Process," organized by UNESCO and the UN University together with the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO Affairs, has ended here after several days' work. Scientists from many countries exchanged opinions on the role of new theoretical concepts in social, economic and cultural development of society. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80 OW]

INCREASED FODDER PROCUREMENT--Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug (MONTSAME)--As of 15 August 278,400 tons of fodder hay had been procured in Mongolia which is considerably more than during the same period of last year, reported the MPR Central Statistical Administration today. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1813 GMT 21 Aug 80 OW]

LUBSANRABDAN VISITS TOB FARMS--Ulaanbaatar, 26 Aug (MONTSAME)--Today's press reports that N. Lubanrabdan, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, has visited a number of state farms in Tob Aymag. [Text] [OW280257 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1805 GMT 26 Aug 80]

HAYMAKING TARGET--Ulaanbaatar, 28 Aug (MONTSAME)--According to J. Jamyan, chairman of the MPR State Crop Harvesting Commission, 1,140,000 tons of hay will be mown in the republic this year and 36.7 percent of this has already been delivered to procurement points. Crop harvesting is also beginning in Mongolia and 150 Soviet repair specialists have been assisting in the repair of agricultural machines and mechanisms needed in the harvest campaign. Grain and vegetable harvesting has begun in the country's western and central regions. [OW020547 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1808 GMT 28 Aug 80 OW]

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS MEETING--Ulaanbaatar, 29 Aug (MONTSAME)--Alex la Guna, general secretary of the Afro-Asian Writers Association, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today to take part in the meeting of Asian and African writers, which will open here on 2 September. On the same day Alex la Guna was received at the board of the Mongolian Writers Union. The meeting was attended by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the organizing committee for the Afro-Asian writers meeting, and D. Tsedeb, chairman of the board of the Mongolian Writers Union. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0527 GMT 30 Aug 80 OW]

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